



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of yellow fever on board. The patient was sent to Las Animas hospital, where he died two hours after admission. A second case was reported November 9 and was sent to hospital. The second case was subsequently found not to have received the infection on board ship, but to have occurred on November 4, two days after leaving Guanta. (See Public Health Reports, January 1, 1904.)

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 26, as follows:

During the week ended January 23, 1904, bills of health were issued to five vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended January 23, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Meningo-encephalitis	1	61
Tetanus, infantile	3	72
Organic heart disease	1	79
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	1	105
Enterocolitis (2 years and over)	1	106
Total	11

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 12.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 16, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—According to the official bulletin dated January 2 no new cases of plague have been registered since December 19.

British Burma.—In Rangoon a fatal case of plague occurred on December 9, 1903.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony during the week ended December 12 plague-infected rats continued to be found in Port Elizabeth, Knysna, Queenstown, and East London.

Natal.—On December 5, 1903, two deaths from plague occurred in the hospital at Pietermaritzburg, and one new plague patient was admitted.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the two weeks from November 29 to December 12, 80 persons died of cholera and 27 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to weekly bulletin No. 41, of December 28, and No. 1, of January 4, regarding cholera in Syria and Mesopotamia, there were registered in Kerbella, between December 21 and 23, 8 new cases of cholera and 15 deaths. Of the remaining 50 cases (and 57

deaths) in the week in question, 18 cases (18 deaths) occurred in Musseib; 11 fresh cases (15 deaths) in Diarbekir; 11 cases (7 deaths) in Latakieh; 1 case (1 death) in Mossul, and 1 case (1 death) in Inebe.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 2 was lower than it was during the preceding five weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, and was thus also considerably lower than the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.7 per 1,000. Of the large cities of Germany, only Hanover, Cassel, and Charlottenburg (with 13.1) showed more favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following towns being considerably higher than that of this city, namely: Schöneberg (with 15.6), Rixdorf (with 18.6), Dresden, Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Cologne, Munich, Nuremberg, Brunswick, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, a slight increase being noticed among the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants fell from 4.4 per year and mille to 3.6, less than the half of Munich and Breslau, and also lower than in Hamburg and Leipzig. There was an abatement in acute diseases of the intestines, which caused 25 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, claiming 60 victims (4 deaths from influenza). There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, which this week amounted to 86. Thirty-five persons died of cancer; diphtheria claimed 11 victims. There were also registered 10 deaths from scarlet fever and 2 deaths from measles. Finally 13 persons died by violence.

Immigrants rejected at control stations, German frontier.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company forward the following: Number of immigrants rejected at control stations on German frontier and Bremen on account of disease, 2,196.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, January 16, as follows:

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of December, 1903:

PORT OF HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	31
Crew on steam vessels	6,301
Passengers on steam vessels	3,963
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	14
Crew on sailing vessels	200
Passengers on sailing vessels	13
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0